

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1886

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their necessan furmishes them with the entire paper.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid.

DAILY, Per Year..... 6 BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... 4 00

The Broadway Railroad Litigation. When the last Legislature, in a burst of virtuous indignation at the revelations made before the Broadway Railroad investigating committee, passed a series of acts designed to undo the wrongs which were shown to have been perpetrated by the railroad conspirators, cool-headed observers pointed out that it had gone to work in the wrong way. It was conceded that the evidence then existing was not sufficient to justify interference by the courts, but our State Senators and Assemblymen endeavored to accomplish by statute what could properly be effected only by Judicial decree. They assumed the functions of a court of equity, and enacted the results which it seemed desirable to obtain. The Broadway Surface Railroad Company was dissolved, and the right to operate a railroad on Broadway was restored to the city, to be disposed of anew to more honest purchasers. The rest of the company's property, whatever it might be, was to be put into the hands of a receiver, to be sold for the benefit of its bond fide creditors. In this way, it was hoped and believed, the rogues would be stripped of their plunder, and the people would get their own again. Unfortunately for the success of this

scheme of summary justice, certain constitutional and legal obstacles had been overlooked, which materially interfered with it The railroad people had so fenced themselves about with contracts and mortgages and guarantees, and there were so many and so large pecuniary interests endangered, that trouble began to be experienced at the very outset. It was found that when the annul ling act took effect it immediately vested the property of the defunct railroad company it the directors as trustees, and that, besides the mortgagees for the bondholders also claimed possession of it. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company likewise set up that they were entitled to the use of the tracks under running contracts or leases. When, therefore, Attorney-General O'BRIEN attempted to execute the will of the Legislature by procuring the appointment of a receiver for the company, he could not get hold of anything worth having. To add to his troubles, suits were commenced on behalf of the bondholders and of New York city to restrain his proceedings, and a host of thorny law points started up in his path.

In view of these complications, Mr. O'BRIEN has at last wisely done what the Legislature should have instructed him to do in the first instance: he has brought the whole matter before the Supreme Court for adjudication He has commenced a general suit against everybody who makes any claim to the property and franchises of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, reciting all the facts, and asking for a determination of everybody' rights. His summary of the points which he wants the court to explain must be exceedingly entertaining reading for those lawyers who opposed the passage of the laws when they were proposed last winter It is as follows:

"1. Is chapter 264 of the laws of 1886, entitled 'A act to annul and dissolve the Broadway Surface Rail-road Company, con-titutional?"

"2. Is section 1 of chapter 271 of the laws of 1886, en-

titled 'An act in relation to the consents of property nolders, order of the General Term confirming reports o Commissioners, and the consents of the local authorities to the construction and operation of street surface railroads by companies which have been dissolved appulled or whose charter may have been repealed by egirlative enactment," constitutional)"
"3. Are the second and third sections of said last men-

tioned act constitutional ?"

"4. If said act last mentioned be unconstitutional in

and operate a railroad in Broadway over the route covered by the road now in existence revert to the people of the State of New York, or to the Mayor, Aldermon and Commona'ty of the city of New York, or does i pass to the receiver of the Broadway Surface Railroad "5. Were all contracts made by the Broadway Surface

Railroad Company, prior to its dissolution by the staute, abrogated by that statute ?"

nte, abrogated by that statute?

"6. Generally, what was the scope, extent, and effect
of said three acts of 1886 heretofore referred to upon
the property rights and privileges of the Broadway Surface Railroad Com, any and the defendants?"

The public will await the answer of the cour to these commelrants with great interest. So also will the Hon. Roscon Conkling.

The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1885 is a somewhat peculiar document to be printed by order of Congress In many respects it reads like the report of a church missionary society, for the question of the management of the Indians is very largely treated in a purely religious and philanthropic spirit, more especially in the supplementary papers, which make up nine tenths of the volume.

For instance, twenty-six of the closely printed pages are filled with accounts of the work of the Indian missions of the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians. the Friends, the Methodists, and the Presby terians. We learn that the expenditures of these denominations for educating and converting the Indians were \$250,954.75 during the year; but we do not find any record of the labors of Roman Catholic missionaries Very large space also is occupied with a full report of the third annual conference of the friends of Indian civilization held last October at a hotel at Lake Mohonk, "on the invitation of the Hon. ALBERT K. SMILEY, one of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the owner of that beautiful resort." SMILEY should have treated his fellow Commissioners very handsomely in return for so generous a puff of his plous and temperance house.

More important is a report of an interview between a committee of this conference and President CLEVELAND, in the course of which the President said that he had "learned to acknowledge, and more so every day, th benefit which this Government has received and the obligation which it owes to Christian and secular teaching. Any one who ignores that instrumentality, merely in point of worldly wisdom," continued the President "reckons without his host. I have great faith in that." At a subsequent meeting, held by the Indian Commissioners with representatives of Protestant missionary socie ties, much satisfaction was expressed with the attitude of the President and Secretary LAMAR toward the efforts to Christianize the Indians, for it seemed to be the general opinion that religious instruction was necessary and that such instruction should be imparted by the Government.

But the religion of the Roman Catholics they evidently thought, was worse than no religion at all, for when Dr. KENDALL of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions was

among the Pueblos, he used language which sounds very extraordinary in a report published at the expense of the whole people:

"You all understand how difficult our work has been there—the communities being generally Catholio and under the influence of the priests. In spite of the Cath-olio priests, and, what is a great deal worse, the Mor-mon priests, we have made our way, because the people thought we spoke better English."

The inference is that Dr. KENDALL and all the rest do not regard the Roman Catholics as Christians, and therefore think it necessary to convert the Indians from Catholicism as well as from savagism. Is that the sort of religious propaganda which this conference wants the Federal Government to engage in ?

But we gather from the report of the accompanying documents some interesting statistics. The whole number of Indians in 1884 is given as 264,369, exclusive of those in Alaska, who probably do not exceed 30,000 Instead of decreasing they are slowly increasing, for while certain tribes are dying out, others, like the Sloux, have gained in numbers during the last fifty years. In 1884 the births, as reported by the Indian Bureau were 4,069, and the deaths 3,087, showing gain during the year of about 1 in 264 Of all the Indians only a few Apaches in Arizons, perhaps 200, can be regarded as now hostile to the Gevernment, and the rest will remain peaceable if they are not stirred up here and there by injustice or cruelty. The number who speak English so as to be understood is about 70,000, and 146,642 are re ported as wearing civilized dress. The In dians own 29.976 houses, of which 1.975 were built in 1884. They have under cultivation 230,000 acres of land, upon which they raised during that year 1,000,000 bushels of corn and nearly as much oats and barley, and as many bushels of vegetables. Of stock they own 235,000 horses and mules, 103,000 head of cattle, 68,000 swine, and over 1,000,000 sheep. In these figures are not included the products and possessions of the 60,000 civilized Indians who are now ready for Territorial government, and whose resources would

mora than double the amounts. That Indians can learn is clearly shown by the 500 scholars at Carlisle, the 140 at Hampton, the 249 at Lawrence in Kansas, the 190 at Forest Grove in Oregon, the 120 at Genon in Nebraska, the 150 at Chilocco in the Indian Territory, the 160 at Lincoln, Philadelphia, the 1,200 at mission schools, and the 9,000 in Government boarding and day schools, "all making good progress in elementary studies, and acquiring their learning in a strange and difficult language. Besides, the workshops of these industrial schools show that the Indians can and will work at various trades and occupations of civilized life, and that they "are turning out products that stand the test of comparison and competition with the products of skilled labor elsewhere."

The Commissioners urge again, and in agreement with Gen. SHERIDAN, that when Indians are upon reservations they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property and then given land in severalty when it is desired by them, so that tribal relations may be discouraged. They also advise the abandonment of the treaty system.

The statistics presented by the Commissioners are interesting and valuable so far as they go, but the report is astonishingly incomplete in that it gives us no figures, no records, no recognition of the splendid work done by the Roman Catholic missionaries in the Christianization of the American Indians. That work began with the discovery of the New World, and has continued with beneficent and important results down to this very day

New Orleans in 1862.

The Century Magazine for July reviews ery dramatic event of the civil war, the occupation of New Orleans by the Union orces, after FARRAGUT'S victory in the river below. We are now at no loss to understand the bitterness and fury of the citizens at that time, when, to use the figure of one of the magazine writers, the air seemed "sulphurous with curses." One of the greatest and most strategically important of Southern cities found itself forced to capitulate without a single field fight, through the breaking down of its river defences. Surprise, mortifleation, rage had full away, untempered

by the weariness of a struggle lasting through years, like Richmond's, or the pangs of slege like Vicksburg's, or by a clear popular conception that the city's practicable defensive strength had been exhausted. Even though FARRAGUT's fleet, drawn up in front of the levee, with guns trained on the town, told an emphatic story, yet to occupy a place filled with so large and excitable a hostile population, to haul down the emblems of local authority and pride, and to raise and maintain the flag of the Union, was a task requiring firmness and discretion. The main reflection excited by the present accounts of Union and Confederate participants is one of congratulation that this task was accomplished without an outbreak of popular violence, to be

suppressed only with a great loss of lives and property. Captain Albert Kautz, then a Lieutenant, who contributes one of the Century papers, was the officer sent ashore by FAH-RAGUT to make a second demand for the surrender of the city, after the first demand by Capt. THEODORUS BAILEY had not obtained a satisfactory response. He took with him Lieut, Heislein, Minshipman Read, and

twenty marines of the Hartford: PARRAGUT informed me that if a shot was fired at y the much he would open fire from all the ships and d the town. The marines were drawn up in line and I attempted to reason with the mob, but soon found

At last he sent back his marines, and, with READ and a non-commissioned officer, to whose bayonet he tied his handkerchief, he set out for the City Hall, cursed and jostled on the way. An officer from the Pensacola had meanwhile holsted the United States flag over the Mint; but W. B. MUMFORD hauled it down, and it was paraded through the city with drum and fife, and finally, on reaching the City Hall, where KAUTZ had been politely received by the Mayor, was torn into shreds and thrown through the open window at the Union officers:

"I afterward happened to be present when FARRAGUE ported the banking down of this flag to Gen. BUTLER and I heard the latter say, 'I will make an example of that fellow by hanging him.' Fansacer smiled and re-marked, 'You know, General, you will have to eatch him before 'you can hang him.' Gen. HUTLER said, 'I

know that, but I will catch him, and then hang him." MUMFORD was, in fact, hanged eleven days after he hauled the flag down from the Mint. KAUTZ'S own exit from the City Hall was made, at the suggestion of Mr. PIERRE Soule, from a rear door, the Mayor's secretary accompanying the little party in a carringe, while Mr. Soule undertook to hold the crowd with a speech in front. Three days later Lieut, KAUTZ was second in command of the party under Capt. BELL directed by FARRAGUT to hoist the Union flag over the Custom House and to haul down the State flag from the City Hall, this last task, which a great throng witnessed, being

rather perlious. Mr. M. A. BAKER, Mayor Monroe's secretary, gives a version of these same events. and speaks of an interview which he had with FARBAGUT aboard the Hartford, in speaking of what his society was doing which the great sailor, who had known him to converse at table, write once a week.

from boyhood, chatted frankly about the naval combat, and told how hot it had been at some points. "I seemed to be breathing flame," he said. We also learn from Mr BAKER that consideration was given to a plan of Soule's during the negotiations to attack the fleet by night with a flotilla of ferryboats, on the theory that its ammunition must be exhausted. We can imagine

the fate of such an attempt against a squadron which Forts St. Philip and Jack son and all the Confederate war ships had not been able to keep back, and the possible fate of New Orleans in undertaking it. Fortunately, news of the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson put an end to it. The truth was that, after staking the defence of the city on the forts and the fleet, and losing, it only remained to submit with grace; but this was hard to do, as Capt Burr, found when he told the Mayor that the flag must come down from the City Hall

"Mr. Mornon replied, his voice trembling with re strained emotion, 'Very well, sir, you can do it; but I wish to say that there is not in my entire constituency so wretched a renegade as would be willing to exchange laces with you. "He emphasized this speech in a manner which mus

ave been very offensive to the officers. Capt. Ball vis that he might be shown the way to the roof. The Mayor replied by referring him to the jenitor, whom he would "As soon as the two officers left the room Mr. Moyen

also went out. Descending the front steps, he walked out into the street, and placed himself immediately in front of the howitzer pointing down St. Charles street There, folding his arms, he fixed his eyes upon the gur ner, who stood, lanyard in hand, ready for action. Her e remained, without once looking up or moving, until the flag had been hauled down by Lieut. Kaurs and he and Capt. Bull reappeared."

The faults in the naval defence of New Orleans are pointed out by Capt. BEVERLEY KENNON, now of the Egyptian service. Force most was the neglect of the Richmond authorities. The State and city, to be sure supplemented the three regular Confederate vessels, the Louislana, Manassas, and Mc-Rie, by nine gunboats, created out of tugboats and steamers, by protecting their machinery with cotton bales and strengthening their stems with strips of railroad iron. But none of these nine made "the feeblest offensive or defensive movement," except the Governor Moore, commanded by KENNON. and the Stonewall Jackson. All the rest steamed up the river as soon as FARRAGUT passed the forts, or else were set alire. Yet they lacked only competent officers:

"Had regular naval officers, instead of being kept i the mud forts on the creeks in Virginia and in the wood of the Carolinas, cutting timber to build ironclads, beer sent to these ressals even at the eleventh hour, the would have proven very formidable. * * * The bal had not more than fairly opened before the enemy's ships were between the forts, and the Uncle Sam of m earlier days had the key to the valley of the Mississipp again in his breeches pocket, for which he had to than his gallant navy and the stupidity, tardiness, ignorance and neglect of the authorities in Richmond."

Capt. Kennon, however, showed no lack of energy and skill, for it was his vessel that at once plunged into the running fight with the Varuna, ending by ramming her twice so that she was beached to prevent her sink ing in deep water. There the Stonewal Jackson came up and also rammed and finished the sinking Varuna, while the Governor Moore tried to ram the Pensacola. In her long battle with various vessels the Governor Moore lost fifty-seven killed and seventeen wounded, of whom four died in the hospital. Her career was ended by her commander's ordering her to be set aftre, an act which, he says, he has always regretted.

There is something noteworthy in the words with which Capt. Kennon closes his account: "The war has long been over with me," he declares, and he takes an evident pleasure in reciting proofs that my old antagonists have ever been kind to me and to many others of their old antebellum companions and friends." To Union officers he owed his appointment in the Egyptian service, and he does not hesitate to avow that a "new, richer, happier, and better South." has been the result of the unhappy strife, as well as a mightler common country.

The Elmira Reformatory.

There is situated at Eimira, in this State, an institution where young convicts are imprisoned, not for punishment during fixed terms, but for reformation, so that they may be restored to freedom whenever they are fitted to enjoy the privileges of liberty. It is known as the Elmira Reformatory, and has been in operation for ten years under the superintendency of Mr. Brockway, who has won a wide distinction as a prison director.

From its opening up to the close of 1885, the Elmira Reformatory had received 2,361 prisoners, and, in accordance with the law for its establishment, they were all male criminals between the ages of 16 and 30, who had not previously been convicted of crime, and who received a general sentence of imprisonment with no limit fixed by the Court. The time during which prisoners shall be held is left with the managers of the institution, except that it must not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted. The managers also have the power to allow prisoners to go on parole outside of the reformatory buildings and enclosure, and to release them absolutely when there is "a strong and reasonable probability" that they will live and remain at liberty without violating the law," and without danger to the

welfare of society. This iustitution is therefore making an experiment in penology so important and so povel in this State, though the general plan has worked admirably elsewhere, that we are glad to find a full description of the reformatory and its methods in the International Record, a periodical devoted to prison reform. The article is written by Mr. FREDER-ICR A. WINES, the editor, after a careful in spection of the institution.

When convicts are brought to the prison Mr. BROCKWAY explains to them that they have not been sent there for punishment, but for reformation, and that the time of their stay depends on themselves. If they are refractory they can be held for five years. which is the usual term of confinement for such offenders, but if they obey the rules, perform their allotted tasks in the workshops, and make sat isfactory progress in their studies, they may earn their release at the end of a They receive marks in accordance year. with their actual desert in each of these three particulars, the highest mark being three under each head, or nine in all. There are also three grades into which the population of the prison is divided, each wearing a distinctive dress and being subject to a discipline varying in severity; and men are promoted and degraded according to their marks.

All prisoners are placed, at entrance, in the second or intermediate grade, where they wear a citizen's suit, march by twos. not in the lock step, have tea and coffee library books, gas at night to study by, a chair in their cells, sheets, slippers, and brushes, and can receive letters once a week and write letters once a month. If not reported for six months-that is to say, if he earns six nines in succession-the prisoner is promoted to the first grade, where the men wear a uniform of blue cloth and a military cap, have spring beds, take their meals in a separate dining room, are allowed

move by fours under a captain of their own number, and have gas for an hour longer at night, and are eligible to appointments of trust in the prison with special privileges.

If a prisoner so promoted earns six more nines in succession, he is then a candidate for conditional liberation, that is, for parole; but the prison authorities reserve the right of bringing him back in case of misconduct, though good conduct on parole for six months entitles him to an absolute release. But before getting the parole a prisoner, in addition to a perfect record, must have won the confidence of the superintendent, and must have secured employment outside. Such employment is usually found by the friends of the deserving prisoners.

A bad record condemns a man to the third grade, where he is dressed in red, is marched lock step, deprived of tea and coffee, library books, gas in his poorly furnished cell at night, and the privilege of writing letters. A single nine promotes a third grade man to the second grade, but it takes six nines to promote from the second to the first. Mr. Brockway's manner to the young men is kind, and he does not treasure up

against them petty slips. Of the whole number of prisoners, 2,361, received since the opening of the reforma tory, 667 were still there at the close of 1885, 1,260 were released on parole, and 844, or about two-thirds of those paroled, were abso lutely liberated prior to the expiration of their parole. Mr. BROCKWAY'S information indicates that 1,023, or 81.2 per cent., have done well since their release.

A brighter, tidier, busier prison, says Mr WINES, cannot be found on earth. The men are in school five evenings in every week from half past 6 to 8 o'clock, and during the day are at work in the shops in the manufacture of hollow ware, shoes, and brushes, or at other productive laborabout the prison A printing office sends out the daily programme of lectures and publishes a news paper called the Summary, which is distribated to the prisoners every Sunday morning A clergyman of the neighborhood preache and conducts religious services on Sunday, and mass is celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest once a month, while a Jewish rabbi meets the Hebrew prisoners as often.

The Eimira Reformatory, therefore, is a hive of industry, and the inmates are interested in their work and zealous for improve ment whenever they are not absolutely incorrigible. Beside it the regular prisons of the State seem harsh and extreme institutions, places where the manhood of convicts is crushed out of them, and from which they go forth worse than they came in.

A Letter from One of the Tired Men.

JOHN SWINTON Writes us a letter to say that when he spoke of being tired the other night, it was not with "denouncing the authorities of this country," but with "the endless denunciation of the perpetrators of wrongs against the working classes, while the victims themselves are forever strengthening the wrongdoers." His weariness comes more from the " working classes," for whose sake he makes the denunciations, than from the people whom he denounces. He doesn't grudge his labors against the system which he considers oppressive. It is the obstinacy of those in whose behalf he speaks, and who refuse to hearken, that tires him.

Can it be that after all Brother SWINTON and his chosen audiences do not agree upon the system that he would wish to see adopted in place of the one we have now? They may both agree that they want a social change of some sort, and in agitating for an idea no more definite than that they may be in perfect harmony; but from the evident misunderstanding of which Mr. Swistron complains, is it not clear that he proposes a plan of reformation for which his recalcitrant comrades will not exchange their old ways and beliefs? Everybody wants more than he has, and doubtless Brother Swin-Ton's audiences love to hear him argue that they ought to have more, for he has a very fresh and original style of oratory; but there abides in their hearts an indelible desire to acquire property and to own it, and to be able to work each man to the full extent of his capacity and to earn money accordingly On that system the results of labor are very lable but for all that it prese attractive side and appeals to an overwhelm ing majority of men; and they are not willing to give it up yet. No wonder that Brother Swinton is weary with his task of interfering with such convictions as these. It would beat a giant.

We find in the Philadelphia Record some just and striking observations about Mr. TILDEN. He "still influences the politics of New York State. He is a greater power there than President CLEVELAND. He held the Congressional delegation from that State in opposition to the Monnison bill in spite of the entreaties of the national Administration." We do not know that this last allegation of

the Record expresses the truth. In fact, we don't believe Mr. TILDEN interfered in that matter. It is not his custom to interfere with the movements of Congress.

But that he influences the polities of New York and is a greater power in this State than any other citizen, there is no question One reason for this is that his brain is fortile of statesmanlike ideas. In his celebrated let ter to Mr. Speaker Carlisle respecting the national defences, the greatest political idea that has appeared since the election of 1884 was strikingly set forth.

It is the man of ideas who most influences politics and exercises the greatest power over the minds of men.

The Pension Vetoes. We are convinced that the President's con-

has refused to approve can be used to injure him only by misrepresentation. To pretend that he is actuated by any un friendly feeling toward our disabled soldiers

duct in respect to the pension bills which he

or sailors is absurd.

There can be no doubt that among the thousands of claims for pensions there are some which are dishonest and ought not to be allowed. Congress itself denies many applications, for reasons which we may assume to be valid. Most of the pension bills which Congress has passed have been approved by the President. In those cases where he has withheld his approval the veto is to be taken, not as a declaration against pensions generally, but as an expression of the President's dissent from the conclusion reached by Congress-or, rather, by the Pension Committees, by whom alone the facts are investigated-in those particular cases. It is his duty to look into the facts upon which the legislation is based, and if he cannot agree with Congress, to say so. That he has discharged this duty with the most industrious care cannot well be questioned. That he has honostly reached the result announced

in his veto messages no one will doubt. Under these circumstances there is no occasion for violent denunciation on the part of those who think these particular measures ought to have been approved. If the Presi dent is clearly wrong about them, Congress can hardly fall to pass them over the vete. If the requisite vote to pass them over the

veto cannot be secured, it is not clear enough that the President is wrong to justify the severe criticism with which his course has been condemned in some quarters.

Civil Service Commissioner OBERLY, in his report in criticism of the remarkable judg-ment shown by Mr. J. PARKER VEAZET, Postmaster of Baltimore, in selecting Demo crats from the lists of eligibles, asserts that if an appointing officer appoints a certified ap plicant because the latter is of the same party or if an appointing officer refuses to appoint an applicant because the latter is not of the same party as the former, the appointing officer vio lates the Civil Service law.

Not interesting, if true. How can the law, which deals with acts, be made to punish mo tives? How can an appointing officer's motive be determined and his reasons for preferring one candidate to another be brought out unless he chooses to disclose them? En?

That form of lockjaw which is produced by a wound is known to physicians as traumatic tetanus. On Thursday we reported i case of this disease which had been treated b Dr. ROBERT TAYLOR. The patient has recovered and, according to our reporter, the Doc clares that it is "the only case of cure of trau natic tetanus in the history of the world." Is not this statement erroneous? In the Lon

on Lancet of June 12, 1886, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS JACKMAN of the Boyal College of urgeons describes a case of traumatic tetanus which came under his care in the March pre vious. The patient was a lad fifteen years old, whose finger had been crushed by cogged wheels, and the lockjaw was complete. Chloral bydrate was administered in twenty-grain doses every three hours for ten days. The results were not satisfactory, and Mr. Jackman determined to try the new hypnotic drug arethan. The chloral was discontinued dur ing the night, and four grains of urethan were given every two hours from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6 in the morning. "The first night of this treatment showed a marked decrease it the severity of the symptoms, and the patient made gradual and uninterrupted progress un til April 20, when his recovery was established." In the case treated by Dr. Taylon, morphine appears to have been the only drug employed. Any physician who is fortunate enough to treat this disease successfully is entitled to credit and congratulation, but the Bronxville case does not seem to be the only one which has re suited in recovery.

Extravagance BLAIR's attempt to act as the whole Senate Committee on Pensions is one more illustration of his unrivalled geniu for self-asinification.

BLAINE IN IOWA.

The Republicans of the Hawkeys State Cry for illim.

From the Grand Junction News. The action of the next national Republican The action of the next national Republican Convention is so nearly a foregone conclusion that the ordinary preliminary discussions are almost out of blace. The wisdom or unwisdom of the nomination of James G. Blaine will be more or less handled by the politicians, whose only desire is to win; but among the people, where only an honest conviction of duty provails, there will be from Republicans an elmost universal demand for Blaine.

To deary the magnificence of Blaine's personality would be tike looking in the Mikky Way for celestial splendors whito Jupiter moves magnificently across the blue. Blaine is the planet, the star that does not twinkle nor blaze with sudden splendors, but is always grand, always incomparable, always chief of thehosts; unlike any other man, he is stronger to-day

always incomparable, always chief of the hosts; unlike any other man, he is stronger to-day than at his great disaster in 1881.

A private citizen, his words find more hearers than any utterance from the President. A private citizen, his words cast the politics of a great nation across the sea into a hubub. Wielding no power but that of citizenship, his utterances call out the flercest assaults of his activities in properties many who long since great nation across the sea into a hubub. Wielding no power but that of citizenship, his utterances call out the flercest assaults of his old political opponents—men who long since procaimed him dead.

Biaine's power is wonderful. His friends do not need any political promises to fire their ardor. It is pure, unadulterated enthusiasm, called out by recognition of great qualities. Men who love this nation best are for Bliaine. Men who have the deepest convictions concorning the responsibilities of an American citizen are for Blaine all because in Blaines they see the best fruits of American loyalty, American prains, and American manhoed. Every honest man sees something in him that is like his ideal. He enters a place in men's souls that mere polities can newer enter. Admiration for im has almost a touch of religious fervor in it. It cannot be changed, nor shifted, nor truded. They are for Blaine because they can't help it, don't want to help it, and don't care who knows it. Hence, every friend he had in 1884 is his friend yot. It goes without saving then, that he will be renominated, and there are many reasons to believe that he will succeed Ciaveland as President.

The need of special institutions for the poor and needy, and especially for the orphans of the 40.00 Italian inhabitants of this city, is arousing that spirit the New Yorker. It is gratifying to learn that number of ladies, encouraged by the sanction of Arch hishop Corrigan, are taking steps for the foundation of an asylum for Italian children which they hope to have ready for the reception of orphans before next winter. The noble women who have already taken an interest in the movement, by not only contributing to a fund for the purpose but by active personal effort, are Mms. di Cesnola, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. T. F. Mengher, Miss Tina Raffo, Mrs. I. Lawrence Phillips, Miss Bouvier, and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington The sum necessary even for a humble beginning for this institution, but which would put it on a secure foun-dation, is \$10,000. Of this amount the sum already raised by a special charity matinee given at Daly's Thea tre jast March through the aid of the above-name laftles, together with private contributions from his Grace Architestop Corrigan, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, and Mr. Morostol, after paying expenses, is 1,700. This sum is of course inadequate to give even temperary sheiter to the number of Italian children who will be homeless and starving in the streets of New York in a few months, their suffering: made all the keener by being thrown upon the mercy of a to them foreign land, in a climate whose exigencies uske life so hand to a southron.

All who feel interested in the sufferings of these poor

children of sunny Italy will, we are assured, avail them serves of this apportunity to all a noble work under the anspices of those who have thoughtfully considered the necessities and capabillies of these bright and gould children of the crails of art and religion.

The peculiar solar inhibity of these little Italians to work requiring intelligence and artistic feeling, and to the thorough training which it is proposed to give them, not only in the higher departments of domesti-

service but also in all household arts, such as fine newliework, embroidery, and lace musing, the care of making up, and haundering of fine underwear, wimake this feature of the institution appeal forcibly t those who now so often look in despair at the wreck of these cherished articles of the wardrobe. Let there, as well as those who may be setuated alone by motives of charity, at ones confer with the

foundress of this noble institution, Mme. di Cesnola at her country seat in New Castle. Westchester county and sid her liberally to speedily establish this much needed Italian orehan asylum, the first as yet estab lished or proposed on our hospitable shores.

Card from John Swinton. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! It WAS AD

error to report me as saying in Cooper Institute last Wednesday evening, that I was "tired of denouncing the authorities of this country." That is not the way I am in the habit of talking; and, in such a matter, it is highly important to get the *ipsizzima verba*. What I did say was this: "I am tired of all this business of protesting against the wrongs forever perpetrated upon the working classes of this city, and all this endiese denun-ciation of the perpetrators, while the victims themselves are forever strengthening the wrongdoors and renewing their power." It was this idea that I developed at some ength, and, if you had been in the audience, you would that my language was plain. John Swiston, Naw Youn, July 9.

A \$37,000 Stunt Defented to the House WASHINGTON, July 10,-The House came to is senses after all to-day and sent the General Defi ciency bill back to the committee with instructions to strike out the \$37,000 voted in gratuities to the House employees as an extra month's pay. The senate Committee will now insert a similar item for its own en ployees and an effort will be made to smuzgle the iter for the House employees into the bill in conference committee in the last hours of the session. If the House

Rest for the Atterney-Central. From the Baltimore Sun.

stands as frm as it did against the solvedy job the stea

Attorney-General Garland has communicated to the President his wish for an extended period of rest. as he has not recovered from the effects of his severe indisposition of last winter. He will leave Washingto shout the first of August for his bome in Arkansas, and vill remain there during the months of August and

KING PETO.

Old Ways and New Ways Against Cleveland TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The veto craze has now full possession of the President. He will come to be known soon as King The howling pension agents who clamo for special legislation in behalf of new classes or for the increase of amounts now paid, are not the people who are sat upon by his four score or so of vetoes of small individual pension bills. The bills chosen by the President for the exercise of his prerogative are such as have been passed upon the intercession of in dividual claimants. The Congressmen who have been compelled by importunate widows to press these bills to their passage, derive no considerable political strength in return. The men who make delegates are not operated upor very largely by obscure and penniless women, who seek a few dollars by way of pensions for services rendered in battle long ago by those

who were their support.

The amount saved to the Treasury by the holding of the Presidential thumb at this spigot will not reach a sum large enough to justify the exclusive application of the Presi dential mind to the subject. The gigantic labo involved in this business may be imagined when one realizes that on Tuesday the Cabinet meeting was omitted because the Presideh could not suspend his microscopic investigations long enough to receive his constitutions advisers, so called. A practice had grown up during the administrations of Mr. Cieveland's

could not suspend his microscopic investigations long enough to receive his constitutional
advisers, so called. A practice had grown up
during the administrations of Mr. Cleveland's
predecessors of conferring with the Cabinat on
such a grave question as withholding the Presidential approval from a measure passed by
Congress, But beneath the rule of men entirely
great, Cabinets are unnecessary. Six Presidents we have had who sent in never a veto.
The one we now have tosses in an even score
from one sitting.

The old-fashioned idea was that the withholding of Presidential approval was justifiable
only upon occasions whore the measure was
deemed une netitutional, or against public
policy, or had been improvid-nily and hastily
passed. But President Cleveland appears to
consider a veto the proper thing whenever he
sense a bill before him which he would have
voted against had he been a member of Congress. This is making himself equal, in legislative power, in all cases, to filty-lour members
of the tower House and twelve Senators. Thus:
A majority in the House is 103, and in the Sonata, 39. But the Fresident in the sinata, 39. But the Fresident in the sinting own the house is 103, and in the Sonata, 39. But the Fresident in the sinsurface of the veto power; so is old Brindle in
tramping down the flower beds while wandering out at the gate of the passure.

The infinitesimal saving to the fresaury which
he accomplishes, while tugging away at these
trifling tasks, gives the whose business a ludicrous appresarance. It is like a fleet admiral
taking it upon himself to poinsh the brass knobs
of his cabin doors. Economy is demanded, but
\$50,000 a year is too much to pay for the ervices of a pansion office cork who meanwhile
leaves the Executive office vacant. If we get
much further in the direction of small things,
we shall furnish the material for a roaring
comic opera, of which some hitherto undeveloced American Gilbert with avail inmesif.

The Administration is trying to blease the
ten milli

mented King of Bayaria was in the same of musical and dramatic entertainments.
Washington, D. C., July 9, Observer,

FOR HARBOR DEFENCE.

Provisions of the Bill Reported from the

Appropriations Committee. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The Appropria-Appropriation bill this morning, and it was reported to the House to-day. The bill appropriates \$620,000, as against \$725,000 last year. The department estimates aggregated \$3,396. 000. For care and protection of fortifications the bill appropriates \$100,000; for torpedo experiments, \$20,000; and for armanent of sea-coast fortifications, \$500,000, with a provision in substance as follows:

cast fortifications, \$500,000, with a provision in substance as follows:

That all money appropriated by the section (\$500,000) shall be expended by a Board, to be composed of five persons—one to be an officer of the army and one of the navy, to be designated by the President, and three from civilite one to be appointed by the President, one by the speaker of the House. Members of Concress shall be ineligible to serve on the Board. The necessary expenses of the Board and componential of the three civilians, at the rate of \$10 per diem each, shall be paid out of the appropriation. The Board is to proceed with all convenient despatch to make all needful investigations and draw up plans for harbor defonce, and it is authorized to experiment, with a view to determining the most efficient class of wars, torpe does, torpedo boats, and other engines of war, and otherwise performing the duty conferred upon it, provided that the amount of money expended shall be confined to the appropriation. All guns, armor, loads, &c., are to be of American production unless the interests of the Government require purchess abroad.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of

the interests of the Cover and the Secretary of the Navy are directed to place at the disposal of the Boyr are directed to place at the disposal of the Board such navy yards and arsenals, and the services of such officers and unfisted men as may be recesseary. The Board is to make annual reports to the President, which shall be transmitted with recommendations to Congress, and the Board shall crass on or before June 30, 1889.

Mr. Moran and the Silent Boycott.

To the Editor of The Sun.-Sir: In last aturday's issue of Tan Sun appeared a notice that Adparant James Moran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment had what they call a silent boycott placed upon him by the employees of furniture stores because he keeps his slore eject in the eventure.

Being the individual referred to, and not seeing the article until vesterlay, I ask The sens to print my really. First—Although having the limit of being adjustent descriptions of the past eleven years. I don't run my business under that title, but simply as James Moran.

Become I was an am in favor of early closurg, besides to be a support any movement that will exceen the indexed ready to support any movement that will exceen the indexed print of a support any movement that will exceen the indexed print of a support any movement of Third avenue, and using other ungentierranty limit of Third avenue, and using other ungentierranty limit of Third avenue, the support and the support of the support ntant James Moran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment ha

Mr. Garland Laught. From the Boston Dally Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-Ex-Senator McDonald f Indiana made a friendly call to-day spou Mr. Garland He found the latter reading in a hewspaper a despatch from Washington stating that he was about to resign, and that McDonald would succeed him. Mr. Garland howed it to "Uncle Joe" with a laugh.

The Discovery of England. From the Savannah Neum.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Louisville Teacher-Who discovered America? Bright Papil-Columbus. Teacher-Correct! Now who discovered England? Pupil-Henry Watterson. The Secret Out.

The man who in reality had most to do with the election of President Cleveland is Mr. George W Curtis, the editor of Hurper's Weekly .- Goldwin Smith, Thank You; And You Would Be Bight! From the Berkeley Gazette, Mount Pleasant, S. C.

If the Gatette were called on to name the bes all round, sure-to-get-there new-maper in America, i would say Tue Sus without hesitation. Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as THE WEEKLY BUR. St a year. When mind and body are out of sorts owing to a dis-ordered liver, try at once Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills a sure remedy for all billous affections, costiveness, &c. —44s. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

The Fourth of July was a movable festival this year, and spread itself out over three full days of holiday making. Everybody went away on Thursday or Friday, and about half returned on Tuesday. The other half went to stay, and their places in town will know them no more for at least three months. Whether they will have as much real enjoyment as the atay-at-homes is a question. With its prepon-derance of cool weather thus far, and the comforts which only city houses offer, New York is pronounced by those who have tried it this season to be the finest summer watering place on

The best celebration in the neighborhood of New York was at Cedarhurst, where there was a large meeting, and tennis, polo, horse racing, fireworks, and dancing afforded variety enough to gratify the tastes and inclinations of all, Improvements have been made in the course since the spring meeting and the streplechase track has been remodelled to its benefit, As the chief interest in these races centres in hunters and polo ponies with gen Nemen riders, the number of entries is limited, and there is less sport and more fun than at Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay.

Mr. Foxball Keene, who more than won his spurs at the spring meeting, came prominently to the front as a gentleman jockey on Monday, winning every race he rode, and in the quar-ter mile scramble for no'o nonies sent Buckshos, flying to the front, thereby defeating Cedarhurst and Mr. George Work, who has hitherto seen considered the champion rider of his day. Mr. Work redeemed his reputation on Wednesday, however, to the satisfaction of his many friends, who welcomed him back with scolamalons to the scene of his triumphs from which severe illness has so long banished him.

The flery heat of Wednesday interfered seriously with the social aspect of the course, and he many ladies who filled the boxes and club house on the 5th failed to appear. Those who and pluck enough to come were obliged to abanion the boxes, over which no roof or awning throws a friendly shade, and to sit in them for half an hour under the noonday aun would be nerely to court sunstroke or brain fever. On the first day of the meeting there was a good breeze from the sea, and the display of pretty women in light symmer gowns was equal to hat of a garden party at Newport or Saratoga. Among them were Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Jane Campbell, and the Missos Otis.

Gayety at all the leading watering places is prospective. At Newport it always ambles long at a moderate, pleasant gait through July and the early part of August, increasing in speed as the days grow shorter, until it be-comes a wild run and rush at about the 20th, and then after a fortnight of breathless haste, subsides again into its first easy pace, which ontinues until frost, satisty, and the magnet of city life bring it to a final standstill. Nothing more exciting than little dinners, ladies' unchoons, incipient flirtations, and harmless cossip is going on there at present. Polo playing begins this week and will be welcomed.

Bar Harbor, which has run Newport very close during the last three summers, gives promise of a very gay season, although the temporary scare of a diphtheritic epidemichas made many heads of families pause before occupying the cottages and rooms that they had engaged. The great question of drainage come up alarmingly at places which have not proportions, but have sprung up, as it were, in single night, and without any provision being made for the enormous increase of population. inequalled in its climate and sconery and surroundings, that it is not likely to remain long under a cloud. Probably the rumors of its unonithiness are exaggerated, and the epidemic that prevails'there now will be of short continuance. It is said that all the prettiest débutantes of last winter, including Miss May Brady, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Heckscher, Miss Berryman, and a score of others are to meet here early in August and leave Newport to the married beles, who will be very nunerous this year, and only too glad to be left

to reign alone. The Berkshire region, including Lenox, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, and Great Barrington, is already crowded with summer people. Lenox has its little tennis and lawn parties, its quiet uncheons and 'pienies, and is more enjoyable now to people with rational tastes than it will during the September rush. Sloane's new house is nearly completed, and is more magnificent than anything that Berkshire has hitherto dreamed of, notwithstanding its hundreds of beautiful summer houses. It is said to rival Miss Wolfe's or Mr. Robert Goelet's superb establishments at Newport in beauty architectural design and perfection of artistic decoration. It will be finished and occupied before the autumn season opens, and will be one of the novel attractions of the place in common with the open-air dramatic entertainments which Mrs. Burton Harrison is said to be preparing in imitation of Lady Archibaid

Campbell's plays at Coomb Hall, The engagement of Miss Edith Parsons. daughter of Mr. John E. Parsons, to Mr. Percy Morgan, was announced at Lenox last week. Mr. Morgan is a brother of Mr. Fellowes Morgan, who married Miss Emma Leavitt, and the The engagement of Miss Watts, daughter of

marriage will probably take place in October. Mr. George Watts and granddaughter of Mr. William Wood, to Mr. Frederick Perry, has also been recently made known. Salmon fishing in Canada is drawing men

with sporting tastes, and many women also from the tamer amusements that are provided for them nearer home. The Restigouche Club s growing in numbers and importance every year. Mr. John G. Hockscher and a party of riends, who have just returned from there, report spleadid fishing, with frequently as many s thirty salmon a day hauled in. Mrs. Worden, the only fady of the party, killed one of the largest, weighing over thirty pounds. This is rather in excess of what is boastfully quote I n an English paper as the best sport known for many years on the Upper Dec in Scotland, owned by Col. Farquharson, where thirty-seven salmon, weighing each from six to fourteen pounds, were killed in six days. No wonder that Englishmen come to this country for their fishing as well as hunting.

There was acvel and amusing sport at the annual meeting of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club on Saturday last. All the beauty and fashion of Geneseo, Rochester, Buffalo, and Geneva frove over in their carriages and four-inhands, and filled the grand stand and the eautiful grounds to overflowing, Mr. Herbert Wadsworth was there with his coach. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadswor; a had a large party of friends with them, and Mr. W. A. Wadsworth was a competitor in "tent pegging," " slicing the lemon," "riding at the ring," and other contests in which a firm seat, a stoady hand and eye, and exceptionally good horsemanship are ndispensable. The last thing was the high jump for horses, which was won by Mr. Harry Hamlin, his horse clearing the bar at five feet two inches, and although Mr. Mortimer's record at the National Horse Show was several inches in excess of this, yet 5 ft. 2 is a good enough jump for any gent eman or any horse. Mr. Wadsworth entertained the club and a large number of guests at the homestead in the evening, and the visitors did not leave until Monday morning.

The manufacture of cosmetics in France is reaching such perfection that all natural defects and blemishes may now be obliterated, and the roign of beauty in women extended to a good half century. Among other things advertised by a Parisian firm is a "nose improver." which guarantees to annihilate all tendency to reduces in that troublesome organ, and without enamel make it of an ivory whiteness. A powder to eradicate what vertiser calls the "barbe feminine," that "despair" of a beautiful woman, is also to be had, and its efficiency authoritatively vouched for, But the greatest invention of all is an "antisnorer," which by some mechanical contrive ance makes the sisep of maturity as noiseless and baimy as an infant's.